

CHINA

THE



MAIL.

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING. AND WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED THE "HONGKONG EVENING MAIL AND SHIPPING LIST."

VOL. XXIV. No. 1702. 號七十月一十年八十六百八千一英 HONGKONG, TUESDAY, 17th NOVEMBER, 1898. 日四初月十年辰戌治同 PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.
LONDON: F. ALDAR, 11, Clement's Lane,
London Street. GEORGE STREET, 30,
Corinthian. GORDON & GORDON, 121, Hol-
born Hill, E.C. BARRIS & CO.,
4 Old Jewry, E.C.
AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW
ZEALAND: GORDON & GORDON, Mel-
bourne and Sydney.
SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports
generally: WITT & BAUER, San
Francisco.
CHINA: SHIPMAN, DRAKE & CO.,
10, Broad Street, London, W. C. KATH & CO.,
10, Broad Street, London, W. C.

Departures.

Nov. 17, Orissa, for Singapore and Bombay.
17, Unkel Brosing, for Yokohama.

New Advertisements.

FOR AMOY & MANILA.
The steamer
"FUNG SHUEY"
will be despatched for the above
ports at 3 P.M. on Thursday, the
19th instant.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
Hongkong, November 17, 1898. no19

Public Auction.

BOWRA & Co. have received instructions from Messrs SUBARAR & Co. to sell by Public Auction, at the Godowns of Messrs GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., on
FRIDAY,
20th November, 1898, at 11 o'clock A.M.
(For the benefit of the concerned.)
21 bales Bengal Raw COTTON.
Damaged by sea water.
Ex "T. A. GIBB."
TERMS OF SALE:—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
Hongkong, November 17, 1898. no20

F. DA CUNHA & Co.,
FROM PORTUGAL,
GOLDSMITHS AND WATCHMAKERS
Also,
REPAIRERS OF ORGANS & OTHER
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.
83, WELLINGTON STREET,
Late Central Police Station,
HONGKONG.
Terms moderate. A share of patronage of the liberal community is requested.
A lot of fine Organs for sale.
Hongkong, November 16, 1898. tf

M. R. JOHN ALEXANDER SANDILANDS is authorized to sign our firm per procurator.
R. MCGREGOR & Co.
Hongkong, November 12, 1898. tf

NOTICE
WE have this day established a Branch of our Firm at HIGO and OSAKA.
WACHTEL'S GROSS & Co.
Nagasaki, September 20, 1898. 16de

"THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON."

NOTICE
Provisions of Article 77 of the Articles of Association of the Society, an Extraordinary Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Society's Office, No. 12, Praya, on Saturday, the Fifth day of December next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of altering the Regulations of the Society by passing certain Special Resolutions numbered from One to Thirteen inclusive, whereby Articles Numbers 25, 59, 71, 76, 77, 79, 120, 129, 139, 140, 145, 147, and 166 of the Society's Articles of Association are proposed to be struck out of and expunged from the Regulations of the said Society and certain other Regulations affecting the Duration, Constitution, Management, and other General Provisions of the Society substituted in lieu and exclusion thereof. And Notice is also hereby given that a Copy of the proposed Resolutions can be obtained by any Shareholder on application at the Society's said Office in Victoria.
Dated the Thirtieth day of Oct., A.D. 1898.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
ROBERT WATMORE,
Secretary. deeb

"THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON."

NOTICE
In compliance with the requirements of Section Number Fifty of "The Companies Ordinance, 1865," an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Society, No. 12, Praya, on Monday, the Twenty-first day of December next, at Three o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of confirming all or any Special Resolutions that may be passed at the Meeting called for the purpose on the Fifth day of December next.
Dated the Thirtieth day of Oct., A.D. 1898.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
ROBERT WATMORE,
Secretary. deeb

STEAM-BOAT "MEKONG."
TENDERS are invited stating the lowest price for altering the above steamer, lying at anchor off Shimen, Canton, now propelled on the centre wheel system, into a paddle-wheel boat. Particulars may be obtained from the Undersigned, who do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.
WM. PUSTAU & Co.
Hongkong, October 29, 1898. no29

New Advertisements.

SAYLE & Co.,
VICTORIA EXCHANGE,
QUEEN'S ROAD.

RESPECTFULLY solicit inspection of their New GOODS, in the following Departments:

Evening Dresses — Velvets.
RIBBONS.
Laces — Fancy Dresses.
HOSIERY.
Gloves — Trimmings.
HABERDASHERY.
Manchester — Prints.
MANTLES.
Shawls — Jackets.
BONNETS.
Millinery — Ladies' Outfits.
BABY LINEN.
Gentlemen's Hats — Gloves.
HOSIERY.
Cloths — Tweeds.
Tailoring in all its Branches.
PERFUMERY, &c.
Household Linens — Blankets.
CARPETS.
FURNISHING DRAPERY.
Etc., Etc.

P.S.—The Dress-making, Millinery and Tailoring are under the Superintendence of experienced West End hands.
Hongkong, November 12, 1898.

Instantaneous PHOTOGRAPHS of the Regatta. Taken from the S.S. "Clan Alpine."
FLOYD & Co.
Hongkong, Nov. 12, 1898. de12

NOTICE
THE Fine Steamer "YUNG-HALAN" (late Lancashire) will be sold by Public Auction about the 24th inst., unless previously disposed of by private contract. The Steamer is 227 feet long by 30 feet beam, with 24 feet depth of hold. She was built in Glasgow of the best iron, and is as sound as when launched. Her engines, by Napier, of 300 horse-power nominal, are in good working order, and she was fitted last year with two new boilers of an approved pattern. She carries in addition to her Coal, 10,000 pounds dead-weight or 900 tons measurement Goods. She has on deck a handsome Saloon with accommodations for 30 first-class passengers arranged with every modern convenience, and comfortable cabins for second-class passengers forward. Her between decks are lofty and well adapted for the transport of troops or native passengers. For further particulars, apply to RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, November 11, 1898. tf

HAMBURG & BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE CO.
The Undersigned are now authorized to accept Assurances against Fire at Hongkong, and at any of the open Ports in China, to the increased amount of \$50,000 on one risk.
WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, November 9, 1898. 9de

FOR SALE.
FRENCH Preserved Provisions, Pâté of Partridge, Snipe, Hare, Plover, &c., &c.
SAUSAGES TRUFFLED.
Truffled Pâté de Foie Gras, French Preserved Vegetables, Petits Pois, Brussels Sprouts, Asparagus, Mushrooms, &c., &c., &c.
Apply to
G. DUBOST & Co.
Hongkong, November 9, 1898. de9

MISS ROSE
HAS received per "OVERLAND MAIL," a Select Assortment of Ladies' and Children's fashionable BONNETS and HATS in Velvet, Terry, Seal, Grebe, Felt, and Straw, trimmed and untrimmed. Chenille and Paisley SHAWLS. Velvet, Cloth and Seal skin JACKETS, in great variety.
Plain and Fancy SILKS, in the newest designs and colors.
Real LACES, in Honiton, Chantilly, Valenciennes, and Cluny.
Ladies' French Cambric Trimmed HANDKERCHIEFS; Real Imitation, and Hem-stitched Dito.
Ladies' SUNSHADES, French FANS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, BIRDS, and Hat ORNAMENTS.
Gold and Silver BELTING & BRAIDS, in all widths.
Smoking CAPS and TASSELS.
Human HAIR, in Plaits and Curls.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Kid BOOTS and GLOVES.
Also,
Received direct from Berlin, a nice assortment of WOOLLS, in all Colors.
WELLINGTON STREET,
Opposite the Catholic Chapel.
Hongkong, November 6, 1898. tf

WANTED.
ONNAGE for Amoy for 300 to 400 Tons of Dead Weight.
ROB. S. WALKER & Co.
Hongkong, October 21, 1898.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE
THE Buildings known as DENT & Co.'s HONGKONG PRAYA PROPERTY, will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, on
FRIDAY,
the 20th November, 1898, at 3 P.M., on the Ground.
MORGAN, LAMBERT & Co.,
Hongkong, October 20, 1898. no20

FOR SALE
THE New Superior Manila OIGAR in cases of 200 each.
BIELFELD AND ZACHARIAE.
Hongkong, November 9, 1898.

NOTICE
ALL Persons having claims against the Estate of the late firm of DENT & Co., are requested to furnish particulars of the same to the Trustees, addressed to the care of Mr. E. WHEELER, Hongkong, on or before the 30th November, 1898, in order to participate in the first Dividend.
A. TURLING, Trustee of Dent & Co.'s Estate.
W. LEMANN, Co's Estate.
Hongkong, September 18, 1898. no20

FAWCETT & Co.,
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
GENERAL STORE KEEPERS, AND
COMMISSION AGENTS,
Wynham Street, Hongkong.

NOTICE
ON and after the 1st November, 1898, BOARD AND LODGING—BOARD OR LODGING—OR SPARE BED ROOMS, Furnished or Unfurnished, can be had at the House formerly known as the Oriental Hotel. Board and Lodging, ... \$50 per Month. For further particulars, apply to FAWCETT & Co.
Hongkong, October 30, 1898. tf

FOR SALE AT EAST POINT.
Complete assortment of Lowmoor and A. Thorntoft PLATE, and Sheet IRON, BAR, ROD, Angle IRON and ALUMINUM, Double Shear, Spring and Blister STEEL, in round, square and flat bars. Babbitt METAL, Muntz Yellow METAL, Copper PLATES, Rods and Pipes. GAS FITTINGS of every description. Boiler TUBES, Pressure GAUGES, FILES, PACKING and all kinds of Engineer's Supplies.
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, September 1, 1898. ma10

NOTICE
THE Office of the WANCHI STEAM BAKERY is REMOVED to the Store of Messrs MACLEOD & Co., where all orders addressed "WANCHI STEAM BAKERY," will receive prompt attention. Fancy BISCUITS and CAKE constantly on hand.
L. P. WARD,
Proprietor.
Hongkong, September 3, 1898. de3

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
BOWRA & Co. have received instructions from Don TOMAS ORTUNA, Spanish Consul, to sell by Public Auction, the Effects of the late Mr. Antonio Garcia Chicano, at their rooms, on
WEDNESDAY,
18th November, 1898, at 11 o'clock A.M. Consisting of Wearing Apparel, Revolver, Rifle, Silver Watches, Quadrant, Spy Glass, Charts, Books, etc., etc.
After which,
To close consignments,
A quantity of Claret, Mergle, Champagne, Household Furniture, etc., etc.
TERMS OF SALE:—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
Hongkong, November 16, 1898. no18

**THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Mortgagee to sell by Public Auction, on
WEDNESDAY,
the 18th day of November, 1898, at Noon, on the premises, under the power of sale contained in the deed of Mortgage.
The GROUND, MESSUAGES and PREMISES, situate in Queen's Road East, about 3 Lots to the westward of the St. Francis Hospital, known as Inland Lot No. 651. The lots contain 10 Chinese houses.
Also,
Immediately after will be sold on the premises, the GROUND, MESSUAGES and PREMISES, situate at Wanchi, near the Wanchi market, known as section E of Inland Lot No. 388.
The Lot contains 8 Chinese houses.
And at the last mentioned time and place will be sold the GROUND, MESSUAGES and PREMISES, situate at Sowkeewan, known as Inland Lot No. 46, containing 3 Brick-built houses now let at a monthly rent of \$20.
For further particulars, apply to the Undersigned.
TERMS OF SALE:—One-half of the purchase money to be paid on the fall of the hammer. The balance on completion of the deeds of transfer, the expenses of which to be paid by the purchaser.
Property to be at the risk of the purchasers from the fall of the hammer.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, November 10, 1898. 18uo**

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the Trustees of DENT & Co.'s Estate, to sell by Public Auction (if not previously disposed of by private sale), on
FRIDAY,
20th November, 1898, at 3 P.M., on the ground.

THE BUILDINGS known as DENT & Co.'s HONGKONG PRAYA PROPERTY, measuring 298 feet in frontage by 175 feet in depth, situated on Marine Lot No. 7, and consisting of:
One DWELLING HOUSE in the Eastern Wing, containing 5 Rooms on the 1st Floor and 8 Rooms on the 2nd Floor, with Bath Rooms, Kitchens, Out Offices, &c., &c. with Gas and Water laid on, and a Godown below capable of holding about 2,000 Tons.

The Centre BUILDING known as DENT & Co.'s Offices, containing 8 Rooms, Comprador's Quarters, Spacious Fire-proof Treasury and Godown, capable of holding about 1,000 Tons.
One DWELLING HOUSE in the Western Wing, containing 5 Rooms on the 1st Floor and 6 Rooms on the 2nd Floor, with Bath Rooms, Kitchens, Out Offices, &c., &c. with Gas and Water laid on, and a Godown below of about 2,000 Tons capacity.
Crown Rent \$917.64 per annum.
These Buildings have only been erected two years and are built of Granite and Brick, the woodwork being Teak throughout.

The whole of this Property to be sold either in one or more lots to suit purchasers.
TERMS OF SALE:—One-third of the purchase money to be paid on fall of the hammer, one-third 2 months after sale, and the balance 4 months after sale, in Mexican Dollars, weighed at 7.1.7. Transfer expenses to be borne by the purchasers.
For further particulars or details of plans, apply to
MORGAN, LAMBERT & Co.
Hongkong, October 16, 1898. nov20

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, FIVE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman.—GEORGE JOHN HILLARD, Esq.
Deputy Chairman.—GEO. F. HEARD, Esq.
W. H. FORBES, Esq. JAMES B. TAYLOR, Esq.
SOLOMON D. SASSOOK, Esq.
A. JOIST, Esq.
WILLIAM LEMANN, Esq. JAS. P. DUNCANSON, Esq.
JULIUS MENKE, Esq. RICHARD ROWETT, Esq.
And,
E. R. BELLIOS, Esq.

Managers.
Chief Manager.—VICTOR KRIBESER, Esq.
Shanghai, . . . DAVID MACLEAN, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.
INTEREST ALLOWED
ON Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 " " " "
" 12 " 5 " " " "
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
VICTOR KRIBESER,
Chief Manager.
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.
Hongkong, June 17, 1898.

NOTICE
THE Undersigned having PURCHASED the interest of the "WANCHI STEAM BAKERY," begs to notify the Public of Hongkong and Ship Masters that he is prepared to furnish Daily Supplies of Soft BREAD in various forms, to any part of the Colony.
Also Ship BREAD of best quality and at low rates constantly on hand or baked in quantities at short notice.
Also Aster, Butter, Soda and Sugar BISCUITS by the Barrel, Tin or Pound.
Also Corn and Rye MEAL, HOMINY, CORN STARCH, BIOARB, SODA, Sale-ratus and Cream TARTAR.
FLOUR of best Brands constantly on hand supplied by the Barrel, Bag, Tin or Pound.
OAKS of all kinds baked to order.
The above is under the Superintendence of Mr. JONATHAN PARSONS, and all orders forwarded to him, at the Bakery, or left at Messrs MACLEOD & Co.'s will receive prompt attention.
L. P. WARD,
Hongkong, February 17, 1898.

NOTICE.
COMPAGNIE DES SERVICES MARITIMES DES MESSAGERIES IMPERIALES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.
STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, RABATTA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ALEXANDRIA, MESSINA, MARSEILLES.
Also,
BOMBAY, PONDICHERY, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.
THE Company's Steamship "HOOGLY," Commandant DE BOVIS, will leave this Port for the above places, with MAILS PASSENGERS, FREIGHT, and CARGO, the 25th instant, at 2 P.M.
Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.
Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M. of the 24th instant, Specie and Parcels until 5 P.M. of the 24th instant. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.)
For Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply at the Company's office, Hongkong. CONTENTS AND VALUE OF PACKAGES ARE REQUIRED.
O. BERTRAND, Principal Agent.
Hongkong, November 5, 1898. nov25

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
THROUGH U. S. MAIL LINK TO NEW YORK.
STEAMERS of this line will be despatched as follows:—
Great Republic, on or about Aug. 15.
Japan, " " Sept. 15.
China, " " Oct. 15.
Great Republic, " " Nov. 15.
Japan, " " Dec. 15.
Costa Rica will leave Shanghai on or about same dates, connecting at Yokohama with above-named steamers.
Connections are made at Panama with Steam Lines upon the West Coast of Central and South America, at Aspinwall with the "Royal West India Mail Line," "West India and Pacific Steamship Company," (Limited) and the "French Transatlantic Company." And, at New York, with the various lines to Europe. Tickets issued for the following Steamship Lines: Cunard, Inman, National, General Transatlantic Co., New York and Havre Steamship Co., Hamburg and American Packet Co., New York and Bremen Steamship Co., and North German Lloyd.
Favorable arrangements have been made for through passengers and freight to America, from Oahu, Penang and Singapore, and, from Swatow, Amoy and Foochow.
Through Bills of Lading given for Ports of Mexico and on the West Coast of Central and South America to as far as Valparaiso, to New York, Liverpool, Southampton and St. Nazaire, France.
Freight to United States payable in advance in Mexican Dollars, or on delivery in American Gold Coin with 8 per cent additional, at shipper's option.
For further information, apply at the Agency of the Company, Praya West.
GEO. F. BOWMAN, Agent.

Shipping.
FOR LABUAN & SINGAPORE, OR SINGAPORE DIRECT.
Should sufficient inducement offer.
The new screw steamer "VINE,"
Captain MANN, 468 tons register, will have quick despatch.
For Freight or Passage, apply to GILMAN & Co.
Hongkong, November 16, 1898.

FOR LONDON.
The British steamer "ARADON,"
Capt. DA SMITH, will leave this month, will have immediate despatch as above.
General Cargo, Drugs, &c., can now be engaged.
For rate of Freight or Passage, apply to GILMAN & Co.
Hongkong, November 14, 1898. tf

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.
The British steamer "ARADON,"
Capt. DA SMITH, will leave this month, will have immediate despatch as above.
General Cargo, Drugs, &c., can now be engaged.
For rate of Freight or Passage, apply to GILMAN & Co.
Hongkong, November 14, 1898. tf

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.
The British steamer "ARADON,"
Capt. DA SMITH, will leave this month, will have immediate despatch as above.
General Cargo, Drugs, &c., can now be engaged.
For rate of Freight or Passage, apply to GILMAN & Co.
Hongkong, November 14, 1898. tf

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.
The British steamer "ARADON,"
Capt. DA SMITH, will leave this month, will have immediate despatch as above.
General Cargo, Drugs, &c., can now be engaged.
For rate of Freight or Passage, apply to GILMAN & Co.
Hongkong, November 14, 1898. tf

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.
The British steamer "ARADON,"
Capt. DA SMITH, will leave this month, will have immediate despatch as above.
General Cargo, Drugs, &c., can now be engaged.
For rate of Freight or Passage, apply to GILMAN & Co.
Hongkong, November 14, 1898. tf

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.
The British steamer "ARADON,"
Capt. DA SMITH, will leave this month, will have immediate despatch as above.
General Cargo, Drugs, &c., can now be engaged.
For rate of Freight or Passage, apply to GILMAN & Co.
Hongkong, November 14, 1898. tf

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.
The British steamer "ARADON,"
Capt. DA SMITH, will leave this month, will have immediate despatch as above.
General Cargo, Drugs, &c., can now be engaged.
For rate of Freight or Passage, apply to GILMAN & Co.
Hongkong, November 14, 1898. tf

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.
The British steamer "ARADON,"
Capt. DA SMITH, will leave this month, will have immediate despatch as above.
General Cargo, Drugs, &c., can now be engaged.
For rate of Freight or Passage, apply to GILMAN & Co.
Hongkong, November 14, 1898. tf

Shipping.

FOR YOKOHAMA DIRECT.
The A 1 Russian steam-ship
"SHAFTESBURY,"
Captain ATKIN, will meet with quick despatch for the above port.
For Freight, &c., apply to LANDSTEIN & Co.
Hongkong, November 12, 1898. tf

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & SHANGHAI.
The Steamship
"FUNG YAMA,"
Capt. DUNN, will have immediate despatch for the above ports.
For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAFKAIA & Co.
Hongkong, November 12, 1898.

The Diamond Line S.S.
"UNITED SERVICE,"
expected to arrive from England before the end of the month, will proceed immediately to Shanghai.
For Freight or Passage, apply to THE BORNEO CO. LIMITED.
Hongkong, October 16, 1898.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.
The new Brit. screw steamer
"VINE,"
Captain MANN, 468 Tons Register.
Apply to GILMAN & Co.
Hongkong, November 11, 1898. no18

FOR SINGAPORE.
The British steam-ship
"SAKURA,"
Capt. BRAZLEY, will have quick despatch for the above port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, November 16, 1898. tf

FOR SAIGON.
The A 1 French barque
"ETANGELLE,"
Capt. J. E. ADAMS, will have quick despatch for the above port.
For Freight, apply to ROBERT WALKER.
Hongkong, November 13, 1898. tf

FOR SAIGON.
The French barque
"BENGALI,"
Captain DEMIAUX, will have quick despatch for the above.
For Freight or Passage, apply to LAMBERT, ATKINSON & Co.
Hongkong, November 13, 1898.

FOR SAIGON.
The A 1 French ship
"ST. CROIX,"
Captain HOBBS, will have immediate despatch for the above.
For Freight or Passage, apply to LANDSTEIN & Co.
Hongkong, November 12, 1898. tf

FOR NEW YORK.
The A 1 British ship
"LOUISA,"
Capt. LANSLOW, will load here and at Whampoa, and have quick despatch for the above port.
For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, November 12, 1898.

FOR SINGAPORE.
The British barque
"PRINCULO,"
will leave for the above port on or about the 20th instant.
For Freight or Passage, apply to ARNOLD, KARBURG & Co.
Hongkong, November 11, 1898. no20

FOR NEW YORK.
The A 1 American barque
"STERLING,"
(BUILT IN 1866.)
of 468 Tons Register, LARDING, Master, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will load here, and at Whampoa, and have early despatch for the above port.
For Freight, apply to OLYPHANT & Co.
Hongkong, October 20, 1898. tf

FOR SALE.
The A 1 North German Brig
"GAZELLE,"
of 160 Tons Register, built in 1865 all of oak copper-fastened and coppered. She ranges 8 1/2 L.L. in Veritas until May 1873. The vessel is in first rate order.
Apply to CARLOWITZ & Co.
Hongkong, October 21, 1898. tf

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
The North German Ship
"SCHILLER,"
will load for the above Port and have despatch.
For Freight, apply to AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
Hongkong, October 13, 1898. no24

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.
The first class French ship
"LA PLATA,"
Journ, Master, of 444 tons register.
For particulars, apply to FREDERICO DEGENAER,<

on other points. M

as well as many
"where the shoe
to render anything
superfluous.

One word in conc
will be taken in the
dictates it. There
that the Amateurs
pieces which have
successfully placed
companies. Bear in
proverb about comp
inclined to recom
new pieces where

a reputation which
last winter. There
valuable additions to
the Hongkong A
buskins and old clo
trust that no misma
means, directly or i
new members awa

LO

WE beg to acknowl

Lane, Crawford & Co., agents, of a copy of "The Army," a history of the campaign and the T. A. Wilson, Esq., former national. We shall take of reviewing the work considerable attention.

China.

WE have much pleasure in the very useful information issued by Messrs De la Harpe, and a copy has been forwarded to the usual authorities relative to postal arrangements.

well got up on cre-
"Anglo Chinese Al-
has also been issue
not, continue to be a
popular card of the
kong.

Mr May on the Be
Two notorious va
appear to have pass
time under the super
nor Douglas, were l
ing. At three o'clock
of the gun-boat Mon
on shore and men

One of the two prisoners, who was standing at the door of the Mercantile Bank for Foreign Trade, was only employed as a messenger. While walking along the street, he was wrapped up in his own thoughts.

slung round his wrist
from behind by the t
mentioned. This w
and when passing th
the Parade Ground,
behind, one on each
made an unsuccessful
kin, the other made

and seeing the blow
so that the piece of g
10 oz.) only grazed h
ear. Seeing that they
both prisoners took t
pursued by the sailo
directions, and one

constable (301), who
at the time. Cox said
twisted the handkerchief
his wrist, he must have
His hat was knocked
with a letter inside
returned from the club
was caught afterwards

received, and was in the morning so soon as Douglas spoke of the of the first prisoner in "knock-down" had been in Gaol t Prisoners cross-exami him considerably; t

the story was not true and that the stone was not intended by the first. A negative the Bench; but Cox why he should not matter.—P. C. 301— one of the prisoners

seaman in other p
Grimes, who was on
was brought to the
that the prisoner w
diately after the robb
of the Charge-Room, b
the constable. He ar
prisoner. upon infor

house in Gilman Street
that the present was
so grave that he would
himself, but send it to
he would send every
violence, to the Supreme
was committed according
REFRESHING PIONEER

—F. A. Wheeler, a p
a hair-dresser, appear
mons at the instanc
named A. L. Avetoom
trader (in what, is no
plaint was to the effec
barber) had beaten a
(the trader) under a

Stag Hotel on the eve
with the defendant, w
about the payment of
that day's Regatta.
he had given the Barb
lated for, and said he
any more. This was

any more. This was the
who (according to the
upon Avetoom, seized
knocked his head most
the wall, and nearly
so that his tongue pro
appear to have been b
this performance whic

suitable to those who
our columns. But th
it that he was further
that the Barber attack
street, opposite the Al
knocked him down an
high and side three s
the pain was not ev

He had to go to Hospital
tongue and throat being
on being called upon,
story to the above. I
Avetoom on the morrow
the boat-races, and as
going; when the Trad
nobody to go with. W

100

ly requested that
ing to the general
addressed to the
to individuals by
inconvenience in
ness will thereby be

NDENTS.
to all who wish to
imate grounds, but
responsible for the
dent.
addressed to this paper
the name of the
publication, but as

A MAIL.

NOV. 17, 1868.

SEASON.

alized world, which
the latitudes, the
hailed with pleasure
on account
of the Church
season, appeal in
the imaginations
but because the
at all well-to-do
a friendly gather-
and indoor and
not in vogue. In
thern and Western
of this season is
more or less cloud-
and tender-hearted
the season which
and all the cheer-
a well-kept home
at the same time
for the hardwork
afford the extra
savings, let alone
ag we need not
by any consid-
er. The foreign
ew exceptions, so
ons, that, while
forms may easily
ne discussed with
lending reflection
which abundance
upon which grind-
a prohibition of
imparatively unal-
therefore, turn to
"coming season,"
ids out of amuse-
ments.

we claim the first
and a little discus-
sion of making
stances with our
ave done so much
unity, and we are
one confidence not
real merits of the
interior economy."
That this has
sible is sufficiently
success which has
But the pleasure
"Band" and other
in making people
vourable compari-
and civilian
striven to give
to; and there is a
latter might take
as regards "ma-
not the slightest
water on the efforts
public amusement,
may perhaps do
a warning against
er's failures. We
less a hard word
bably true. Last
dark in our The-
d should be absurd
to good actors in
very wrong to say
to do their best;
may, the theatri-
of this year were a
on the theatre-
ongkong coming
recollecion, of
to be in the days
ne neighbours at
he coming season
ation, our north-
laugh us out of
ve remark of the
Lower House
outburst of merr-
if it embodied
ed no sentiment;
uld be well to be
times we echo his
their application
russ. Most of us
dom beneath a
non sense; and
cult to get at, yet
pal thereto may
nitive of a good
to repeat those
ing them to the
stomies company,
in which the
quite sure our
e exhibited, and
nassable necessity
ing up his mind,
e settled, to do
to him, "What
to opinion of the
piece generally.
Amateur actor
or regarding the
point of view
er who opposed
ghtious war with
command, but
ous zeal when it
ing it as much as
an argument was
been to argue
listened to re-
going into detail

on other points. Members of the society,
as well as many of the public, know
"where the shoe pinches" well enough
to render anything but a few hints
superfluous.

One world in conclusion, which we trust
will be taken in the friendly spirit which
dictates it. There is a current report
that the Amateurs intend to reproduce
pieces which have already been most
successfully placed on the stage by other
companies. Bearing in mind the old
proverb about comparisons, we should be
inclined to recommend the selection of
new pieces wherewith to re-establish
a reputation which suffered considerably
last winter. There have been some val-
uable additions to the Company since
the Hongkong Amateurs sold "their
buskins and old clothes," and we sincerely
trust that no mismanagement will be the
means, directly or indirectly, of driving
new members away from a stage which
sorely needs their services.

LOCAL.

We beg to acknowledge receipt from Messrs
Lane, Crawford & Co. the publishers
of a copy of the *Ever Victorious*
Army, a history of Lieut. Colonel Gordon's
campaign and the Taping rebellion, by A.
Wilson, Esq., formerly Editor of this journal.
We shall take an early opportunity
of reviewing the work, which has excited
considerable attention at home and in
China.

We have much pleasure in drawing
attention to the very useful "Diary for 1869,"
issued by Messrs De Souza & Co., of which
a copy has been forwarded to us. It con-
tains the usual amount of solid information
relative to postal and other matters, and is
well got up on cream laid paper. Their
"Anglo Chinese Almanack" for next year
has also been issued and will, we doubt
not, continue to be as heretofore, the most
popular card of the sort issued in Hong-
kong.

TO-DAY'S POLICE.

Mr May on the Bench.
Two notorious vagabonds, who would
appear to have passed the most of their
time under the superintendence of Gover-
nor Douglas, were brought up this morn-
ing at three o'clock yesterday, a steamer
the gun-boat *Revenge*, named Cox, was
on shore, and went into the Chartered
Mercantile Bank for change of a \$25 note.
One of the two prisoners, he says, he saw
loading at the door of the Bank, but he fan-
cied he was only one of the Chinese em-
ployés, and thought no more about it.
While walking along, having got his dol-
lar wrapped up in a handkerchief and
seeing the bow coming, he dodged it,
so that the piece of granite (weighing 3 lb.
10 oz.) only grazed his head near the right
ear. Seeing that they had bungled the affair,
both prisoners took to their heels, but were
pursued by the sailor. They took different
directions, and one was caught by a Sikh
constable (301), who was in private clothes
at the time. Cox says that, if he had not
twisted the handcuff carefully round
his wrist, he must have lost his money.
His hat was knocked off, and, together
with a letter inside it, was gone when he
returned from the chase. Second prisoner
was caught afterwards, upon information
received, and was identified by Cox this
morning so soon as he saw him.—Mr
Douglas spoke of the previous achievements
of the first prisoner: he had been engaged
in "knock-down" robberies before, and
had been in Gaol three or four times.
Prisoners cross-examined Cox, and puzzled
him considerably; they asked whether the
two-story was not that they were fighting,
and that the stone which struck him was
not intended by the second prisoner to hit
the first. A negative only was required by
the Bench; but Cox could not understand
why he should not re-explain the whole
matter.—F. C. 301 related the capture of
the prisoner, and corroborated the testi-
mony in other particulars.—Inspector
Grimes, who was on duty when the charge
was brought to the Central Station, stated
that the prisoner who was caught immedi-
ately after the robbery, made a bolt from
the Change Room, but was held firmly by
the constable. He apprehended the second
prisoner, upon information received, in
the Canton Street.—Mr May observed
that the present was very grave offence,
so grave that he would not deal with it
himself, but send it to the Supreme Court;
he would send every case of robbery, with
violence, to the Supreme Court. The case
was committed accordingly.

REPRESENTING PIONEER AT THE BOY-RACES.
—F. A. Wheeler, a person represented as
hair-dresser, appeared to answer a sum-
mons at the instance of another person
named A. L. Avelton, represented as a
trader (in what is not stated). The com-
plaint was to the effect that defendant (the
barber) had beaten and assaulted plaintiff
(the trader) under the following circum-
stances: Avelton, the trader, was in the
Stag Hotel on the evening of the 10th inst.
with the defendant, when a discussion arose
about the payment of a tiffin consumed at
that day's Regatta. Avelton argued that
he had given the Barber \$1, the sum stipu-
lated for, and said he would not give him
any more. This was resented by Wheeler,
who (according to the trader's story) rushed
upon Avelton, seized him by the throat,
knocked his head most unmercifully against
the wall, and nearly choked him, so much
so that his tongue protruded. Expressions
appear to have been bandied about during
the performance which we are probably more
suitable to those who uttered them than to
our columns. But the trader would have
it that he was further maltreated. He says
that the Barber attacked him again in the
street, opposite the Albion Hotel; that he
knocked him down and kicked him in the
thigh and side three several times, so that
the pain was not even yet entirely gone.
The trader then went to Hospital next morning,
his tongue and side being so bad. Wheeler,
on being called upon, quite a different
story to the above. He said that he met
Avelton on the morning of the first day of
the boat-races, and asked him if he were
going; when the trader replied that he had
body to go with. Wheeler proposed that

he should go with a party. They were mak-
ing up; when the trader said he had no
money; and Wheeler volunteered to make
up any deficiency, as he knew (as he said)
that the trader was in somewhat reduced
circumstances. On communicating with
some others of the party, Wheeler was ra-
ther sorry he had taken the trader into
their "net," because the others did not
care for him; but he became a guarantee
for Avelton's good behaviour. Wheeler
said that he was afraid that the trader, on
getting a couple of drinks, would get crazy;
and the result proved that he had been
correct in his surmise. On the return of
the party from the Regatta, and while at
the Stag bar, they asked Avelton to pay
up a share of the expenses, seeing he had
won \$30 or \$40 by "sweeping" and bets on
the racing boats; but, instead of paying,
the trader commenced to use bad language,
calling Wheeler a "dirty loafer and not fit
for any decent company," began to ham-
mer the counter, asserting that he would
not pay his share; and swearing at large
against everything, as a man would who
was in his state, viz., that of beastly intox-
ication. Wheeler admitted having laid
his hand on this rowdy trader and showed
him into a chair, saying that he had better
say nothing about it until the following
morning, when he might be sober and fit to
talk over it. In the street, afterwards, he
morely pushed the plaintiff aside, because
he did not wish to say any more to him till
he got sober; and plaintiff, being on an in-
flame, slipped and fell. He never even at-
tempted to start defendant, he knew and
told him that he was a chocky, but
told him to go to bed and get sober, and
then ask for an explanation; and how he
could come to a Court of Justice and allow
the words to pass his lips such as those he
had heard to-day, appeared to confirm a suspi-
cion which he (the Barber) entertained that
the trader was insane. He was at all
events in a beastly state of intoxication.
Dermot, the barkeeper at the Stag, said
that on the 10th, defendant, himself, and
one or two others clubbed together to get
a boat and refreshments for the first day of
the Regatta; and that Wheeler asked the
plaintiff to go along with them. He did
not care for Avelton going, because he had
peculiar ways about him, and was at least
eccentric sometimes; but Wheeler guaran-
teed him, and it was all right. After the
events in a beastly state of intoxication,
Dermot, the barkeeper at the Stag, said
that on the 10th, defendant, himself, and
one or two others clubbed together to get
a boat and refreshments for the first day of
the Regatta; and that Wheeler asked the
plaintiff to go along with them. He did
not care for Avelton going, because he had
peculiar ways about him, and was at least
eccentric sometimes; but Wheeler guaran-
teed him, and it was all right. After the

ant was proved to have been previously in
Gaol three months as a vagabond and
the fellow admitted acquit to the fact,
but said that it was done by mistake.—Mr
May sent the fellow to hard labour for six
months, ordered him to find security for
six months thereafter to the amount of
\$100, and recommended him for deportation
by the Governor.

At the instance of Inspector Burton,
a shop-keeper occupying a shop in the Central
Market was fined \$10 for having used an
open fire in the shop, to the danger of the
neighbouring shops.
Chun Aon, who escaped from the Chain
Gang in April last, was recaptured yesterday,
having been pointed out by an Indian pris-
oner named Safford, while engaged in an
absorbing game of chance, near the Parade
Ground. Prisoner at first denied, but
afterwards admitted that he was a escaped
convict.—Evidence clearly proving the
facts of the case having been given by Mr
Douglas, Ling Moi (Chinese Gaol-clerk),
Turakays Reeves and White, the prisoner
was committed for trial at the Supreme
Court.
The case of the attempt to utter a forged
\$100-note at a gambling-house was resumed
to-day, when a long inquiry was entered
into by Mr May. Mr Sharp defended one
of the prisoners; the first (a man by the name
of the prisoner) the forged note was found by
Inspector Daly. It appears that the second
prisoner (an elderly man) is pointed out by
a man from whom the younger prisoner
received the forged note. From the evi-
dence of the gambling-house accountant, it
seemed that the youthful prisoner had lost
nearly a hundred dollars that day, which
he had paid by a good note; he was then
waked back and wished to change it to the
forged note; when Mr Daly was on the
track, and apprehended him with the for-
ged note upon him.

SUMMARY JURISDICTION COURT.

Before the Hon. H. J. PAUL.

November 17th, 1868.
N. Nusservanney and others v. Ng Hon
Yu and another, \$421.57; Same v. Same,
\$424.27; Same v. Same, \$361.37; Same v.
Same, \$44.45.—These cases, which arose
from some difference regarding the touch
of certain gold-leaf, were settled out of
Court.

Mahomed Arab v. F. A. Vandenberg,
\$85, on a promissory note.—Mr Vander-
berg appeared, and upon admitting the
debt, judgment was recorded in favour of
plaintiff.

W. W. Bonnett v. F. A. Vandenberg,
\$25.—Judgment was given as in the last
case.

F. A. Vandenberg v. A. G. Marques,
\$54.80.—Judgment was given against the
defendant for the amount claimed.

O. Vishram v. R. H. Suel, \$5.—Judg-
ment for the plaintiff.

A. Ullmann v. E. M. da Silva, \$85.—
Judgment was given for plaintiff.

C. Hochstetler v. Suel, \$3.—Judgment
for plaintiff.

John Thompson v. Hotel Company Lim-
ited, \$72.33.—The money having been
paid into Court, the case was not gone
into. Claim was for soda-water, lemonade,
&c., supplied to the Hotel.

MACHINERY AT NEWBANG.

After no little trouble the machinery for
the fabrication of Pulao Cake, brought to
this port by Messrs T. Platt & Co., has
been successfully erected. When in motion
it attracts crowds of Chinese, not only from
all parts of the town, but also from adjacent
villages. Some defects, which may consi-
derably retard the commencement of pro-
fitable manufacturing here, it is understood,
have been discovered; it is to be hoped that
they will be satisfactorily remedied. The in-
habitants of this province are exceptionally
free from the superstitious which elsewhere
have to bear the responsibility of arresting
progress. The machinery will have to draw
nothing from those dogged and obstructive
ideas which are attributed to the Natives
of other portions of the Empire. The con-
nection between the Native manufacturers
and the Native exporters who, it may be said,
monopolize the trade, is much less intimate
than would, at first sight, be supposed.
The first are almost all Northern Chinese,
born and brought up here; the second are
born and brought up in the South. Between
these two, then, there is no community of
interests. The first are purely manufacturers;
the others, with one or two exceptions, are,
so far as produce is concerned, purely ex-
porters. The very existence of these excep-
tions proves a dissatisfaction on the part
of the latter of the two classes; for in each
of the Southern firms directed to the ex-
port of its capital into this new channel of
trade, in order to, to a certain extent, free
it from the bondage of the Native miller.
Yet, naturally, owing to the requirements
of the Southern traders' legitimate business,
such an opposition has never exceeded
somewhat narrow limits. It is, therefore,
to be presumed, that the exporters will
gladly support the far more extensive
scheme, originated by Messrs. Platt & Co.,
when it, in addition, holds forth the induc-
ment of a lower price.
Two difficulties, however, will have to be
submitted to. The first is the necessity of
purchasing, with ready money, all produce,
during at least two or three years. The se-
cond is the unavoidable granting of credit,
which probably cannot at once be disposed of.
And these two difficulties, of course, resolve
themselves into the indispensable (relative
to the enterprise, of a very large capital.
But, under existing circumstances, these need
not be considered an obstacle. To avoid
the second of the difficulties which I have
suggested, the wealthy firm, in the hands
of which the undertaking now is, might find
it advantageous to itself, to forward to the
South all that it fabricates.—*Evening Cour-
ier.*

SEVERE RETALIATION FROM A GIRL
OF THE PERIOD, OR FULL STOP.—A gentleman
who had married a second wife, indulged
himself in recurring too often in conversa-
tion to the beauty and virtues of his first
consort. He had, however, barely disconcerted
enough to discover that the subject
was unagreeable to his present lady. "Ex-
cuse me," said she, "I cannot help ex-
pressing my regret for my first departed."
"Believe me," said Seamus, "I am most
heartily glad that I am as sincere a mon-
ster for her as you can be."
"The least desirable station in life is a po-
lice-station. Keep out of it."

THE MARQUIS OF BUTE.

The "coming of age" of this young
nobleman has been celebrated at Cardiff
with considerable éclat, his annual
income being £200,000. If his speeches
which he is reported to have made are of his
own mind, and represent his real principles,
there is much more hope for him "in the
time of his wealth" than there was for that
other Marquis of Hastings, who went to
pieces on the turf. The *Pall Mall Gazette*
states that the Marquis of Bute has been
formally received into the Roman Catholic
Church; but this is a "working man's ad-
dress." His lordship is reported to have
said:—"Gentlemen, my lords, and I would
as far presume on your kindness as to say,
perhaps by anticipation, my friends,—I am
so surrounded just now by marks of good-
will that I am only repeating to you what I
have said to many others when I tell you
that I thank you very sincerely for this re-
ception. Still there are here circumstances
which make the feelings of pleasure, pride,
and of gratitude with which I do so
altogether exceptional (cheers). I tell you
that when I come into this great growing
town, and see the vast number of men who
are nourished by its prosperity, and when I
feel the duty of duty to them which binds
me,—when I consider the hopes which they
fix upon me, the affectionate regard with
which, for my father's sake, they look upon
me,—when it comes home to me that per-
haps I must do great good or great evil to
them, and, on the contrary, my self-knowledge
sets before me my own few years, my inexperience,
my weakness, my many faults, my limited
ability, my loneliness,—the weight of re-
sponsibility which lies on me, seems some-
times absolutely crushing. But I will try my
best to do my duty to this place to the
end of my life (cheers). To do it I would
ask you to help me. And you meet me
half way and ask me here and welcome me
to this place. This is an encouragement
and a support, and a help to me beginning
life for which, could you for a moment feel
what I feel, you would know how grateful
I am (cheers). I take this great assembly
here as a pledge, and a true token from you
that you look out to me the right hand of
fellowship in our work here. We must la-
bour for the increase and prosperity of trade,
of wealth, of power of this place. We must
labour for the increase of knowledge, of
justice here. We must strive to mitigate
to abolish as far as in us shall be,—the mi-
sery, the crime, and the sin. We must so
labour that when the night comes, no more,
and me in which we can work no more, it
may be possible to say of us, we have done
what we could. At my time of life hopes
are proverbially high; still, if the feeling
substant between you and me which I de-
sire, and you, by this token of your partial
kindness to me, would give me to under-
stand you also desire to assist, I do not
believe we shall find any work which we
shall work together in vain (cheers).
Therefore it is with deeper feelings than
those of mere gratification that I meet you
here to-day. I would that this be only the
first of many meetings of a long series of
acts by which I shall earn from you for my-
self friendship, and I will dare to hope re-
spect. I take this meeting as a pledge that
you will stand by me in the discharge of
what I have, by God's grace, to do in
relation to which I am called in Cardiff, as well
as I can" (loud cheers).

THE GREAT EARTHQUAKE IN PERU.

(Saturday Review.)
Passing on from the physical considera-
tions which the subject suggests, and de-
scending from views on the natural forces
which, perhaps analogous to these, may
have reduced the moon to that ghastly
spectacle of lifeless desolation which it
seems to present,—or which, having another
view, we look through, and discover the
agencies destined in countless cycles of ages
to make it the scene of some form of life or
intelligence inconceivable to ourselves, of
which the planets may be even now the
home—there are more familiar reflections
which present themselves. After all, we
are most concerned, not with the cosmical
history of planets, but with ourselves and
with human things. The interest of natural
phenomena is chiefly as they regard man.
We are human creatures, and not only is
the proper study of mankind man, but all
other considerations of nature fail to
engage our real sympathy except as they
affect the human creature. A writer
—who, with praiseworthy research, did
what, if we had been compelled by the
necessities of our craft to write on this
subject at an hour by notice, we should of
course have done, and very naturally took
down the Encyclopedia, article "Earth-
quakes," and looked through and epitomized
the accessible Humboldt on the same
subject—said in the *Times* that there is
something of vegetable rather than animal
instinct in the fidelity with which man
dwelling on the shores of volcanic agency
clings with desperate tenacity to his proce-
dure. The expression is picturesque
enough, but it may be doubted whether this
is the true or the whole account of the
matter. It is not because the scenery is
so lovely, and the majesty of mountain and
the splendour of vegetation so glorious,
that man loves, and with the wild energy
of love refuses to be parted from his beau-
tiful but terrible land. The country—we
are not followers of Bude, but there is a
truth at the root of his notion—makes
man. Just as there is a particular
home for the lion and the camel, so there is
a home for this and that variety of man,
for this and that civilization, for this and
that degree of human intelligence. For those
wild volcanic regions there are their own
human denizens; for our temperate, cool,
and cultivated lands there are the races
alone can make the right use of them. We
do not much believe in acclimatization,
either of the lower animals or of the ruling
animal, man. We doubt about those Aus-
tralian salmon or blackbirds of New Zea-
land and the future, just as we doubt about
the "Anglo-Saxon" multiplying after his
kind in the tropics; but we have no
doubts about tropical man for the tropics,
and, no less, a man for the tropics.
colonies regions. As is the land, so
are the dwellers on it. They are not as we
are; we shall never be as they are. Either
we shall be transformed if we emigrate
there, or we shall cease to be. It is just
the reverse of what the old poet told us;
minimum as well as maximum, *quis trans
mutari*, when it is a matter of cross-
ing not the insignificant little Mediterranean
near lake, but oceans, and half the globe.
We see something of the same kind of law
at work even in communities. How there
should ever be amongst ourselves a class of
men who spend their lives in confinement, or

who as an hereditary calling pursue the trade
of file-grinding or gunpowder-making or
rock-blasting, or who love to be well-sinkers
or scavengers, is only to be accounted for
by referring the social phenomenon to the
higher laws of nature. There must be Pa-
tagonia and inhabitants of Quito, because
there is the land of Patagonia and of the
Equador. It is not that there is any special
and extraordinary *maladie du pays* or low-
ness of the soil, inherent in mountaineers or
dwellers, or in the dwellers on the volcano
and the trembling and uncertain earth.
The siren is for the subterranean lakes;
the Equadorian for the Equador. They
only love that which they have, and
without which they would not be what
they are—blind, colourless creatures, and
their home suited to them. It is a case of
animal and material feeling, not of moral
sentiment and choice; and even should we
be disposed to admit the existence of an ex-
ceptional patriotism in people whose habitat
is in these dangerous regions—that is, if
there is such a special virtue in tropical
man, reaching higher than the vegetable
plant adapts itself to the most treacherous
and ungrateful spot—such virtue seems to
exclude all other excellences. It is a curious
fact in ethnology that sublime scenery and
the higher attainments of intellect are sel-
dom, if ever, found together. A genius in
the Andes and Alps is rare. Highlanders
have been seldom distinguished in the
fields of literature. Science and art and
civilization seek humbler homes. The ear-
liest centres of mankind are to be found in
the date and level plains. Nature in her
most sublime seats seems to dwarf the human
animal in all that makes his chief excellence.
It may be that the nobler nature of our
race is in some way incompatible with the
robust scenery. Those magnificent and
sublime mountains, which are the theatre
of our superlatives; and though, as men, we
cannot refuse our sympathy with all that is
human, and though this frightful calamity
must have produced a vast amount of suf-
fering, it is something to reflect that rates
of the highest civilization are spared such
special disasters. While the intensity of
the suffering must necessarily be modified
by the consciousness of the frail tenure un-
der which life is held in those dangerous
regions, it must be ours to show the better
results of our superior culture and religion.
At present the destruction has had its scro-
tous results in a fall of Peruvian agricul-
ture and a rise in the price of guano. It
is a pity for European liberality and chari-
ty to show, as was shown in the case of the
Lisbon earthquake, that there are calamities
which it is a common duty of the hu-
man race to alleviate.

ECHOES FROM THE CONTINENT.

The chatty continental gossip of the
Morning Herald sends the following to that
journal.
"I have just returned from Dieppe,
where I had the good fortune to fall in with
Madame Ernest, the indefatigable tourist,
who conveys from town to town the inspir-
ing words of our great poets and civilizers.
She narrated in my presence one episode of
her Sybilian voyages. She was with some
friends in a small village lost among the
mountains of Auvergne. That village had
a single innkeeper for the use of every in-
habitant—it belonged to the curate. That
curate was one of those legendary priests
whose unaffected simplicity conceals a grand
and noble soul. The tourists visited the
poor church. Two small statues standing
on the altar excited among them a bewil-
derment which soon degenerated into a
homeric laugh. The curate was bewildered
in his turn. Madame Ernest asked him
the names of the persons represented by the
statuettes; he named two saints. Egan the
curate was very far from guessing that those
saints so much venerated by him and his pa-
rishioners were the images of Voltaire and
Jean Jacques Rousseau! Madame Ernest ex-
plained to him his mistake. *Allez*, the good
man took away the two statues and banished
them in the bottom of his wardrobe. A few
days afterwards Madame Ernest and her
friends, returning from their excursion
passed again through the same village of
Dreux. Why, they were more than be-
wildered when, on their second visit to the
church, they found Voltaire and Jean
Jacques Rousseau again throning on the
altar. They questioned the curate. "A
storm," answered he, "burst out the Sun-
day following your departure. The folds
were ravaged. My parishioners, who had
remarked at the morning mass the absence
of their pretended saints, fancied that their
disappearance had been the cause of the storm
and its havoc. They became noisy, and,
notions volens, I was obliged to replace the
curse statues on the altar."
And about the Parisian theatres; is
there a novelty?
"No; yet, but at the Francaise they have
fallen back upon *Les Facheux*, by Molière.
That comedy was played for the first time
the 16th of August, 1661, at Vaux, the
magnificent chateau of Fouquet. And
thereby hangs a tale. At the beginning of
1661, Louis XIV., no doubt prompted by
Colbert, took in his head to overthrow the
superintendence of his finances. After all,
Fouquet was extraordinary; as you will see
by that verse written at his execution:
"Jamais superintendant ne trouva
de cruautés."
Well, Fouquet resolved to make the con-
quest of Mlle. de La Vallière, and caused
offers of large sums of money to be made to
her. The King was informed of the fact;
he hesitated no longer, but, like a great
Prince, he dismulated. The Grand Mon-
arch begged his minister to entertain him
at Vaux, the enchanted castle where the
superintendent had collected all the marvels
of the arts and of magnificence. The King
intended to have him arrested in the midst
of the banquet; but he was persuaded by
the Queen Mother to wait for a few days,
and to enjoy all the pleasures prepared at
Vaux for Fouquet; and a million lives
for the banquet, the ball, and the fireworks.
What increased the King the most was Fou-
quet's blazon, to be seen everywhere; it
was a squirrel climbing a tree, with the
motto "*Quo non ascendam*?" A few days
afterwards the squirrel was caged.

A SUIR THAT RARELY DIS WELLS IS A LAW-SUIT.
A NATURAL QUESTION.—An Irish girl,
going to hear her mother speaking of
going into half-mourning, said: "Why are
we going into half-mourning mamma; are
any of our relations half-dead?"
A DANK EYE.—Nigger, who arm de
fine man dat interlocked suit periwinkle
into the navy? "Dat, boy, you too
hard for de colour de individual." "It was
Noh, nigger, when he took Ham board his
ark."

SETTING UP AND SETTING DOWN.—Swift
was one day in company with a young com-
pany, who, rising from his chair, said with
a confident and conceited air, "I would
have you to know, Mr. Dean, I set up for
a wit." "Do you, indeed?" replied the
Dean, "then take my advice, and sit down
again."

VALS AND FEES.

(Pall Mall Gazette.)

We need not be surprised at the annual
complaints which fill the London papers in
autumn of the taxes which are levied upon
travellers and visitors by servants of all de-
nominations. It may be worth while, how-
ever, to consider whether this system of
taxes is not reducible in many cases to a
pure matter of business, which, if in the
abstract undesirable, is still not amenable
to all the hard things that have been said
of it. The question first to be asked of all
those persons who complain of fees to port-
ers, gamekeepers, indoor servants, and so
forth, is this: Do they or do they not get
or expect to get in return for their money
something over and above what the recipi-
ent may be bound to render in the discharge
of his bare duty? If they do not, it is ma-
ifest that they are guilty of a grievous error,
and do great injustice both to them-
selves and the taker of their money. If
the railway porter declines to put your lug-
gage into the van, if the house-servant will
not bring you hot water or take down your
boots to be cleaned, he is simply not doing
his work; and the proper course to pursue
is to complain of him to his master, and
such complaints, we believe, are seldom il-
l received or neglected. To bribe him to
do his bare duty is as weak in yourself as
it is demoralizing to him. But, if, on the
other hand, you do expect to get some-
thing more than this, there is nothing un-
reasonable in an expectation that you will
pay for it. Whether you ought to want
more or not is a separate question. Now
hardly any two persons out shooting, or
staying in a country house, require or ex-
pect exactly the same degree of attention.
Most people require some. And cer-
tainly, as regards shooting, it is in the power
of a keeper to enhance his pleasure and
lighten his fatigues by numerous little acts
of thoughtfulness or politeness which are
injurious to no one. But these are services
which the man is not bound to render by
the terms of his agreement with his master.
If he renders you these *petits soins*, he has
some right to expect his "compliment." If
he does not get it, next time he will sim-
ply leave you alone. The same principle
holds good of indoor servants. One man
will give himself extra trouble to see that
all your wants are supplied with the great-
est exactness and punctuality, and another
will not. In no difference to be made be-
tween these two? That is the whole ques-
tion; and it rests with every man to an-
swer it for himself. If you only want to an-
nounce for an ordinary servant's duty binds
him to do for you, well and good; do not
fee him, and that is all you will get.
If you want the luxury of closer service,
you must pay for it. So again with rail-
way servants. The porters at a London
station can make departure on a long jour-
ney an irksome task, as they please. They
may often make it the second without do-
ing less than their duty. They cannot al-
ways make it the first without doing some-
thing more. Whether you ought to ask for
this something at the risk of causing
other question; but if you do ask for it,
and get it, there is no hardship in paying for
it.
We now come to the question of the
poor, and of the inconvenience inflicted on
the latter by the selfish donations of the
former. We admit that, if the man is rob-
ber of anything by the feeling system, if the
rich man is deducted from the ordinary at-
tention which would otherwise have been
given to the poor one, the latter has a right
to complain; but, if not, not. He has no
business to grumble if a wealthier man pro-
vides more comfortably than himself, pro-
vided that additional comfort is not pur-
chased at his own expense. If he, on the
other hand, being poor, nevertheless chooses
to pay the money which secures him the
same attentions as the rich, neither has he
then any right to grumble, any more than
he has at having to pay a higher fare for a
first-class carriage.
With the abuse of the feeling system—
and in respect of shooting they are mon-
strous—we are not concerned. We have
been striving rather to penetrate to the
principle which underlies all fee-giving.
Of course it may be said, and most plausi-
bly, that we ought to cover everything;
that masters ought to pay their servants,
whether public or private, so well as to
leave no margin for works of supereroga-
tion. And so very likely they ought. The
question is whether they can. It is impos-
sible to fix a standard of service beyond
which there shall not still be something
which is possible for a guest to want and
fee to purchase. We are dealing with
the facts of life, and with human nature as
it is. Vails, fees, powder and shot money,
de hoc genus omnia, are no doubt wrong in
the abstract. But we shall approach no
nearer to the removal of them by ignoring
the grounds on which they really rest. The
gentleman who says that when he gets an
egg pudding at a friend's table he does not
desecrate the kitchen and fee the cook,
or that when he is served with iced cham-
pagne he does not slip out and give half a
s-crown to the butler, does not see his way
through this question. To send up
the pudding and to pour out the wine are
the ordinary duties of these officials. But
what would his disposition be if, in conse-
quence of the iced champagne, the butler
brought him soda-water in the morning, or
the cook at his request made a specially hot
grill for breakfast? These would be extra
services and justify an extra payment; and
it is precisely this distinction which com-
plaints in the newspapers generally fail to
appreciate.

A WESS COURT OF JUSTICE WITHOUT A
JURY (Box)—The *Quebec Courier* says:
—"At the last Liangollen County Court
there was a curious case, involving a serious
issue; and it was stated that the defendant
had caused a jury to be summoned. His
Honour remarked that he should be very
glad of the services of a jury, but he was
sorry

For Sale.

BASS'S BEER.
Allsopp's BEER.
Devenish & Co's CHAMPAGNE BEER.
Guinness's STOUT.
Bridge's PORTER.
Porter's Pale India STOUT.
Hennessy's BRANDY.

French **PATTIES** and **MUSTARD**.
 Imperial **PLUMS**.
OILMAN'S STORES.
CIGARS.
 American **TOBACCO**.
CANVAS, PAINT OIL, RED LEAD

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer & General Commission
Agent,
COMMERCIAL BANK BUILDING,
Queen's Road,
Hongkong, October 31, 1868.

FOR SALE.

J from the Manufacturers, an Invoice of
superior Gold and Silver *English Lever*
WATCHES, at very moderate prices.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer and General
Commission Agent.
Commercial Bank Buildings,
Queen's Road,

FOR SALE.
MUNTZ's Yellow METAL, 20/28 oz. and
 NAILS.
Also,
 Vivian's Patent Yellow **METAL Keel**
PLATES, 12lbs. and 13lb. with NAILS.

Apply to **HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.**
Hongkong, June 14, 1867.

FOR SALE.

THE Undersigned offer for Sale at very moderate prices a choice Assortment of fine flavored Rhenish WINES, as :
Genuine JOHANNESBERGER CABINET.

MARCOBRUNNER CABINET.
SCHARLACHBERGER.
LIEBFRAUEN MILCH.
NIRENSTEINER, in quarts and pints.
JOSEPHSHOFER.
RUDESHIMER BERG.
SELTZER WATER, in quarts and pints.
Also,
Ruinart Peré & Fils CHAMPAGNE in

quarts and pints.
Gaspard Testulat's CHAMPAGNE, in qts.
and pints.
Perrier Jouet's CHAMPAGNE.
Jules Mumm
Adolph Collins Bouzy MOUSSEUX.
Eugene CLIQUOT. CABINET.
Due de Montebello CORDON, in quart.
and pints.

Sparkling HOCK.
After Dinner CLARET, in pints.
LAMBERT ATKINSON & Co.
Hongkong, July 25, 1868.

FOR SALE.

Ex "ESTAFETTE" and other Arrivals.
GENUINE AVH GIN in red cases, 15

Genuine **VH GIN**, in white bottles.
Palm-tree Brand GIN, in 15 squares.
Dutch CURACAO, in stone bottles.
 At **LA MMERT, ATKINSON & Co.**
 Hongkong, May 22, 1868.

FOR SALE.
Ex "MOBILE" and other late Arrivals:

100 BEEF.
100 barrels Hamburg Prime Meas PORK.
A well assorted Invoice of Hoth's Prime
quality Russian ROPE, BOLTROPE, Sail-
ing STUFF, HOUSELINE, MARLINE,
LOGLINES, Signal HATHYARDS, SPUN
YARN, &c. At
LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.
Hongkong, May 22, 1868.

FOR SALE.
Ex "BELTED WILL," "CHUSAN,"
&c., &c.
BASS'S ALE in hogsheads and kilderkins.
 Barclay's STOUT in hogsheads.
 Bass's ALE in bottle, quarts and pints.
 Guinness's STOUT in bottle, quarts and
 pints.

Hennessy's Pale Old BRANDY.
 Old Tom GIN.
 Dinner SHERRIES from \$6 upwards.
 Fine Old PORT.
 Ginger WINE, Ginger BRANDY and
 Orange BITTERS.
 HAMS, CHEESE and OILMAN'S
 STORES.
 At LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.
 Barbours, 116 69, 1893.

JUST RECEIVED,
EX "DUNMAIL," Etc.
LIME JUICE, in 5 Gallon Jars.
Guinness's **STOUT** in pints and
quarts.

White Trowers DUCK.
BOWRA & Co.
Hongkong, June 11, 1868.

FOR SALE.
Ex "Chusan" and "Peter Denny."
DAUGHTER DUCK. He weighs and

Kilderkins.
Draught STOUT in half Hogsheads.
Apply to
MORGAN, LAMBERT & Co
Hongkong, June 2, 1868.

FOR SALE.
A SMALL Lot of Superior Old PORT

Fine Dry MADEIRA.
Fine CHAMPAGNE, COGNAC.
Various Superior Hungarian WINES.
Wm. PUSTAU & Co.
Hongkong, August 6, 1867.

FOR SALE.
BEST Keeling COAL.

Apply to **LANDSTEIN & Co.**
Hongkong, June 15, 1868. H

Printed & Published by **CHARLES ABRAM**
SAINT, Proprietor, at No. 2, Wyndham
Street, Victoria, Hongkong

1.—On the last forward Money Order this Office and at Shanghai and Yokohama Order Offices in excess of £10, a Current for each Commission account Scale, viz. —
For sums not exceeding Above £2 and not „ £5 „ £7 „ £10 „ £15 „ £20 „ £25 „ £30 „ £40 „ £50 „ £60 „ £70 „ £80 „ £90 „ £100 „ £150 „ £200 „ £250 „ £300 „ £400 „ £500 „ £600 „ £700 „ £800 „ £900 „ £1,000 „ £1,500 „ £2,000 „ £2,500 „ £3,000 „ £3,500 „ £4,000 „ £4,500 „ £5,000 „ £5,500 „ £6,000 „ £6,500 „ £7,000 „ £7,500 „ £8,000 „ £8,500 „ £9,000 „ £9,500 „ £10,000 „ £15,000 „ £20,000 „ £25,000 „ £30,000 „ £35,000 „ £40,000 „ £45,000 „ £50,000 „ £55,000 „ £60,000 „ £65,000 „ £70,000 „ £75,000 „ £80,000 „ £85,000 „ £90,000 „ £95,000 „ £100,000 „ £150,000 „ £200,000 „ £250,000 „ £300,000 „ £350,000 „ £400,000 „ £450,000 „ £500,000 „ £550,000 „ £600,000 „ £650,000 „ £700,000 „ £750,000 „ £800,000 „ £850,000 „ £900,000 „ £950,000 „ £1,000,000 „ £1,500,000 „ £2,000,000 „ £2,500,000 „ £3,000,000 „ £3,500,000 „ £4,000,000 „ £4,500,000 „ £5,000,000 „ £5,500,000 „ £6,000,000 „ £6,500,000 „ £7,000,000 „ £7,500,000 „ £8,000,000 „ £8,500,000 „ £9,000,000 „ £9,500,000 „ £10,000,000 „ £15,000,000 „ £20,000,000 „ £25,000,000 „ £30,000,000 „ £35,000,000 „ £40,000,000 „ £45,000,000 „ £50,000,000 „ £55,000,000 „ £60,000,000 „ £65,000,000 „ £70,000,000 „ £75,000,000 „ £80,000,000 „ £85,000,000 „ £90,000,000 „ £95,000,000 „ £1,000,000,000 „ £1,500,000,000 „ £2,000,000,000 „ £2,500,000,000 „ £3,000,000,000 „ £3,500,000,000 „ £4,000,000,000 „ £4,500,000,000 „ £5,000,000,000 „ £5,500,000,000 „ £6,000,000,000 „ £6,500,000,000 „ £7,000,000,000 „ £7,500,000,000 „ £8,000,000,000 „ £8,500,000,000 „ £9,000,000,000 „ £9,500,000,000 „ £10,000,000,000 „ £15,000,000,000 „ £20,000,000,000 „ £25,000,000,000 „ £30,000,000,000 „ £35,000,000,000 „ £40,000,000,000 „ £45,000,000,000 „ £50,000,000,000 „ £55,000,000,000 „ £60,000,000,000 „ £65,000,000,000 „ £70,000,000,000 „ £75,000,000,000 „ £80,000,000,000 „ £85,000,000,000 „ £90,000,000,000 „ £95,000,000,000 „ £1,000,000,000,000 „ £1,500,000,000,000 „ £2,000,000,000,000 „ £2,500,000,000,000 „ £3,000,000,000,000 „ £3,500,000,000,000 „ £4,000,000,000,000 „ £4,500,000,000,000 „ £5,000,000,000,000 „ £5,500,000,000,000 „ £6,000,000,000,000 „ £6,500,000,000,000 „ £7,000,000,000,000 „ £7,500,000,000,000 „ £8,000,000,000,000 „ £8,500,000,000,000 „ £9,000,000,000,000 „ £9,500,000,000,000 „ £10,000,000,000,000 „ £15,000,000,000,000 „ £20,000,000,000,000 „ £25,000,000,000,000 „ £30,000,000,000,000 „ £35,000,000,000,000 „ £40,000,000,000,000 „ £45,000,000,000,000 „ £50,000,000,000,000 „ £55,000,000,000,000 „ £60,000,000,000,000 „ £65,000,000,000,000 „ £70,000,000,000,000 „ £75,000,000,000,000 „ £80,000,000,000,000 „ £85,000,000,000,000 „ £90,000,000,000,000 „ £95,000,000,000,000 „ £1,000,000,000,000,000 „ £1,500,000,000,000,000 „ £2,000,000,000,000,000 „ £2,500,000,000,000,000 „ £3,000,000,000,000,000 „ £3,500,000,000,000,000 „ £4,000,000,000,000,000 „ £4,500,000,000,000,000 „ £5,000,000,000,000,000 „ £5,500,000,000,000,000 „ £6,000,000,000,000,000 „ £6,500,000,000,000,000 „ £7,000,000,000,000,000 „ £7,500,000,000,000,000 „ £8,000,000,000,000,000 „ £8,500,000,000,000,000 „ £9,000,000,000,000,000 „ £9,500,000,000,000,000 „ £10,000,000,000,000,000 „ £15,000,000,000,000,000 „ £20,000,000,000,000,000 „ £25,000,000,000,000,000 „ £30,000,000,000,000,000 „ £35,000,000,000,000,000 „ £40,000,000,000,000,000 „ £45,000,000,000,000,000 „ £50,000,000,000,000,000 „ £55,000,000,000,000,000 „ £60,000,000,000,000,000 „ £65,000,000,000,000,000 „ £70,000,000,000,000,000 „ £75,000,000,000,000,000 „ £80,000,000,000,000,000 „ £85,000,000,000,000,000 „ £90,000,000,000,000,000 „ £95,000,000,000,000,000 „ £1,000,000,000,000,000,000 „ £1,500,000,000,000,000,000 „ £2,000,000,000,000,000,000 „ £2,500,000,000,000,000,000 „ £3,000,000,000,000,000,000 „ £3,500,000,000,000,000,000 „ £4,000,000,000,000,000,000 „ £4,500,000,000,000,000,000 „ £5,000,000,000,000,000,000 „ £5,500,000,000,000,000,000 „ £6,000,000,000,000,000,000 „ £6,500,000,000,000,000,000 „ £7,000,000,000,000,000,000 „ £7,500,000,000,000,000,000 „ £8,000,000,000,000,000,000 „ £8,500,000,000,000,000,000 „ £9,000,000,000,000,000,000 „ £9,500,000,000,000,000,000 „ £10,000,000,000,000,000,000 „ £15,000,000,000,000,000,000 „ £20,000,000,000,000,000,000 „ £25,000,000,000,000,000,000 „ £30,000,000,000,000,000,000 „ £35,000,000,000,000,000,000 „ £40,000,000,000,000,000,000 „ £45,000,000,000,000,000,000 „ £50,000,000,000,000,000,000 „ £55,000,000,000,000,000,000 „ £60,000,000,000,000,000,000 „ £65,000,000,000,000,000,000 „ £70,000,000,000,000,000,000 „ £75,000,000,000,000,000,000 „ £80,000,000,000,000,000,000 „ £85,000,000,000,000,000,000 „ £90,000,000,000,000,000,000 „ £95,000,000,000,000,000,0

